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8.00 "	" " " " " "
9.00 "	" " " " " "
10.00 "	" " " " " "
11.30 "	" " " " " "
12.45 p.m.	" " " " " "
1.15 "	" " " " " "
1.45 "	" " " " " "
2.15 "	" " " " " "
2.45 "	" " " " " "
3.15 "	" " " " " "
3.45 "	" " " " " "
4.15 "	" " " " " "
4.45 "	" " " " " "
5.15 "	" " " " " "
5.45 "	" " " " " "

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9.00 "	" " " " " "
10.30 "	" " " " " "
11.30 "	" " " " " "
12.00 noon	" " " " " "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " "
5.30 "	" " " " " "
6.00 "	" " " " " "
6.30 "	" " " " " "
8.30 "	" " " " " "

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5. Dairen to Tientsin	6. Tientsin to Dairen	5. Dairen to Tientsin	6. Tientsin to Dairen
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9. Dairen to Beijing	10. Beijing to Dairen	9. Dairen to Beijing	10. Beijing to Dairen
11. Dairen to Tianjin	12. Tianjin to Dairen	11. Dairen to Tianjin	12. Tianjin to Dairen
13. Dairen to Jinan	14. Jinan to Dairen	13. Dairen to Jinan	14. Jinan to Dairen
15. Dairen to Zhengzhou	16. Zhengzhou to Dairen	15. Dairen to Zhengzhou	16. Zhengzhou to Dairen
17. Dairen to Xuzhou	18. Xuzhou to Dairen	17. Dairen to Xuzhou	18. Xuzhou to Dairen
19. Dairen to Luoyang	20. Luoyang to Dairen	19. Dairen to Luoyang	20. Luoyang to Dairen
21. Dairen to Zhengzhou	22. Zhengzhou to Dairen	21. Dairen to Zhengzhou	22. Zhengzhou to Dairen
23. Dairen to Xuzhou	24. Xuzhou to Dairen	23. Dairen to Xuzhou	24. Xuzhou to Dairen
25. Dairen to Luoyang	26. Luoyang to Dairen	25. Dairen to Luoyang	26. Luoyang to Dairen
27. Dairen to Zhengzhou	28. Zhengzhou to Dairen	27. Dairen to Zhengzhou	28. Zhengzhou to Dairen
29. Dairen to Xuzhou	30. Xuzhou to Dairen	29. Dairen to Xuzhou	30. Xuzhou to Dairen
31. Dairen to Luoyang	32. Luoyang to Dairen	31. Dairen to Luoyang	32. Luoyang to Dairen

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[28-1]

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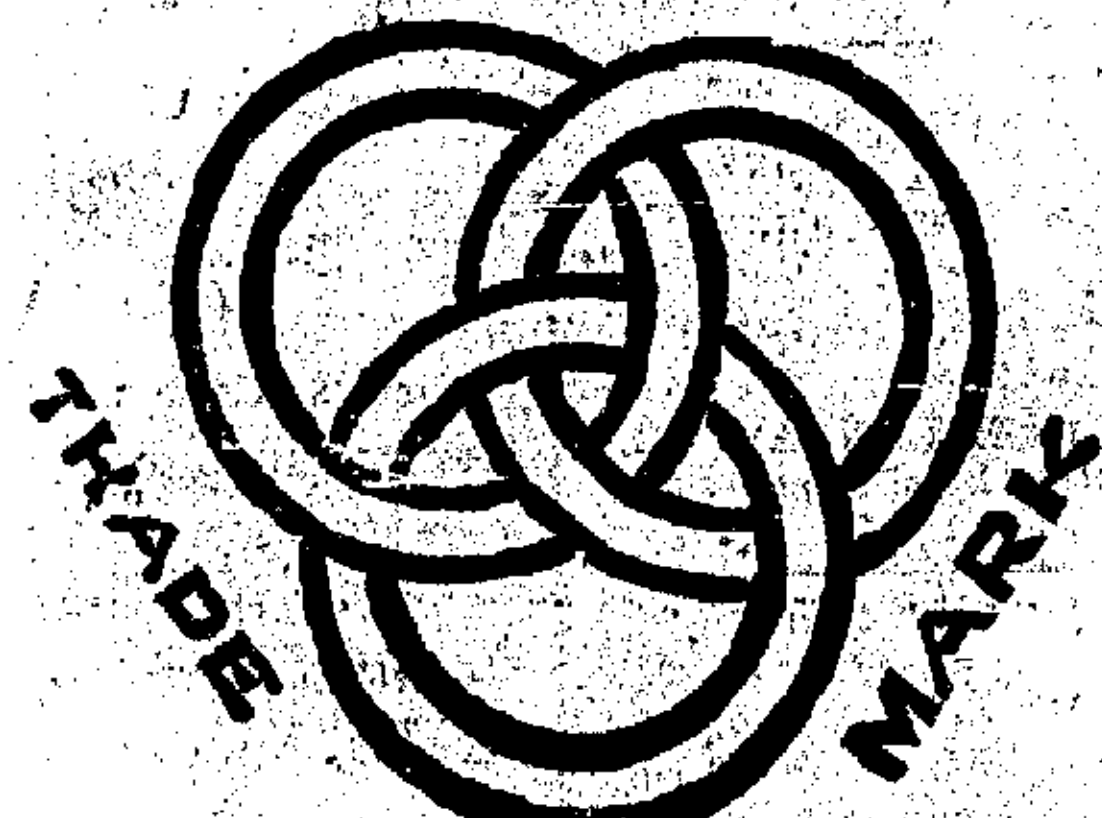
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DAILY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1916.
With Index. 7/6.
On Sale at the Hongkong Library, 10, Des Vœux Road.GERMANS IN CHINA.
THE QUESTION OF EXTRA-
TERRITORIALITY.

By M. T. Z. T'au, LL.D. (London).

I note from the press that "the Dutch Minister insists that he is entitled to take charge of the consular rights on behalf of the Germans on the ground of extra-territoriality, and has sent officials to the various ports to sit as assessors on behalf of German interests." Now with all deference to expert opinion, the attitude of the Dutch Legation is open to question, if one may judge from past experience. It may be admitted that so far there does not seem to have been any precedent or case which is on all fours with the present example; nevertheless, whatever analogies or precedents there are or are available, seem to suggest that the above contention of the Dutch Authorities is unsound.

The alleged right of the Germans to enjoy the rights of extra-territoriality is a treaty right conferred upon them by the Sino-German Treaty of Tientsin, Sept. 8th, 1861. Now that their Government is no longer in diplomatic intercourse with the Government of this country, their status for this purpose is that of foreigners whose governments are in conventional relations with China or, in other words, that of the subjects of non-treaty states. Nor is the contention sound when attempts to justify a friendly government in assuming to assimilate such foreigners as subjects of its own and thereby invest them with the treaty privilege of being exempt from the local jurisdiction. This is the effect of the following two decisions.

In 1909 China insisted, as heretofore, upon its exercise of jurisdiction over all nationals or non-treaty states. The matter being in respect of the issuance of passports for the purpose of travelling in the interior, the Chinese Government insisted in its circular note to the Legation foreign representatives, that "when the application is made through the consular office of the Legation, the Chinese Government will treat the subject as a native of the country, and will give protection and will treat the subject as if he were their own people." Upon reference of the question by the United States Minister to his principals, the latter expressed their concurrence as follows: "A contention of the Chinese Government that the treaty powers have no jurisdiction over citizens of non-treaty nations, judged by the well-established rules of international law, is untenable. The treaty powers have jurisdiction over the subjects of treaty powers, but not over the subjects of non-treaty powers. The view taken by the Chinese Government in this matter has no previous occasions been approved by the Department." (U.S. For. Rel. 1909, 88-70.)

In the following year, China attempted to exercise jurisdiction over a German subject in the city of Peking, with whom had been entrusted the care of Montenegro interests, communicated with the United States in respect of adopting concerted action among the treaty powers concerning the Chinese circular of the previous year, as together with France, it regarded the Chinese action as "an important departure from established usage." The suggestion was, however, declined, and the Washington Government observed as follows: "The position of the United States is that the question of the jurisdiction of American consular courts in the Orient depends not merely upon international law and the provisions of the treaties, but also upon the statutory law of the United States which plainly provides for the exercise of such jurisdiction in criminal cases over American citizens only. In civil cases, also, while the statute is not so clear, the law officers of the Department of State are of the opinion that the jurisdiction is doubtful." (U.S. For. Rel. 1910, 89-839.)

Moreover, the Supreme Court of the United States has held that the question of the jurisdiction of American consular courts in the Orient depends not merely upon international law and the provisions of the treaties, but also upon the statutory law of the United States which plainly provides for the exercise of such jurisdiction in criminal cases over American citizens only. In civil cases, also, while the statute is not so clear, the law officers of the Department of State are of the opinion that the jurisdiction is doubtful.

In addition to the United States, it appears that a similar attitude is also maintained by the British Government. Thus in the circular instructions of May, 1864, to British consular officers, the British Minister, Sir Frederick Bruce, remarked as follows:

"Her Majesty's Government has not empowered her agents in China to accept any such jurisdiction over foreigners or Chinese, and it is not expedient or politic to advance any such claim. The subjects of other nations must be dealt with exclusively by their national consuls, if they are subjects of treaty powers, and if they are subjects of non-treaty powers, it is for the Chinese Government to devise means of making them obey the law." (U.S. Dipl. Corr., 1864, pt. iii, 880.)

Finally, we may cite the case of two Japanese spies in 1894. On the outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan, two Japanese suspected of espionage were on the request of the Chinese Government, arrested by the French authorities at Shanghai, within whose settlement they had been found.

As the United States then had charge of Japanese interests in China they were handed over to the American consul of that port; against such protection, however, China protested. The Washington Government telegraphed to its consul and ordered their surrender to the Chinese.

The premises were acquiesced in by Tokyo, on the ground that under the Sino-Japanese Convention, the Chinese would be naturally dealt with by the Japanese authorities (U.S. For. Rel. 1894, 95-127, 372-376).—Peking Gazette.

CHINA'S CASE FOR WAR.
PRESENTED BY LIANG CHI-CHIAO.
ADDRESS TO THE INTERNATIONAL
AFFAIRS COMMISSION.

The nation is now confronted with two serious diplomatic problems, namely, the possible declaration of war on Germany and the severance of diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary. It is most important that war should be declared on Germany immediately. Those who are opposed to taking such a step at the present juncture are in favour of China following the lead of the United States, but they seem to forget that the two republics are now in different circumstances.

First, so soon as the United States declares war on Germany, actual hostilities between the two nations will be unavoidable, and before she takes the forward step it is necessary for the United States to make all the pre-war preparation, such as increasing the naval budget, etc. But whilst the United States must needs wait until all the preparations are completed before she can throw down the gauntlet to Germany, it is unnecessary for China to tarry also, since actual warfare between China and Germany is improbable even after the declaration of war.

Secondly, Germany has no concessions in the United States, neither does she enjoy extra-territorial or other rights which will give the Germans an advantage over American citizens. The United States Government does not want to declare war on Germany now, because of its desire to give German residents adequate protection and also because of the fact that the United States will have nothing to lose when the two nations are reconciled after the war and when the old treaties are rehabilitated. But with China the case is quite different. Unless we renounce our treaties with Germany we cannot give German residents in China adequate protection and cannot cancel the extra-territorial rights we have granted to Germans. And so long as these rights are not cancelled we shall continually meet with difficulties in dealing with Germany. Hence for the future good of China it is advisable for us to declare war on Germany, since by so doing we shall nullify Germany's claim to restore her original treaty rights when the two countries are diplomatically reconciled after the war, and so take off our shoulders the many absurd responsibilities that have been forced upon us. Therefore, by declaring war now we shall be able to conclude, as a post-bellum right, an entirely new treaty with Germany which will be more advantageous to us.

To put it in a nutshell, we have already broken off friendly relations with Germany and it is not likely that by refraining from declaring war we can come down to Germany's bad feelings towards us. In these circumstances, what is most advantageous to us, I say this, is not because I am partial to the treaty powers but because I see that circumstances will force China to take the step I have contemplated.

Germany's reply to our protest was written in a highly conceited tone and plainly showed that she was disregarding our national dignity. And her recent declaration, reiterating her unrestricted submarine war policy, was practically directed against our friendly warning. Certainly in these two acts of the German Government we can find sufficient cause for declaring war on Germany. Besides, the peace of the Far East was broken on account of the siege of Tientsin, and that siege was brought about by Germany's defiance of international law.

Now in the interests of humanity, as much as for the purpose of redressing the wrong that have been done us, we must punish Germany for her disregard of international law. And certainly there is no juster cause for a national war with another than that of vindicating international law.

And since we must declare war on Germany it is better that we should declare it at once. We have a legitimate cause to tell now, and if we do not make use of it we shall have to find a fresh cause. In ordinary circumstances, warfare begins by two hostile armies coming into contact with each other. It is unlikely that there will be a clash between German troops and our troops, and it is still more unlikely that Germany will declare war on China in the first instance. Now if, after careful consideration, we find that there is no justifiable reason for us to declare war on Germany, we must remain enduring on Germany's wrongs that have been done us; but if we find the reason for us to declare war is irresistible, then we must not suffer ourselves to waste one single moment.

It has been argued that we must not declare war until we have succeeded in getting the Entente Powers to agree to certain conditions named by us. But such a view is preposterous. We must remember that we want to declare war on Germany in the interests of humanity and for the purposes of upholding international law and avenging our wrongs; not, as some would fain believe, because we want to show partiality to the Entente Powers and hatred to Germany and Austria. A national policy is not shaped in accordance with strict business principles. We must not bargain for interests. The revision of the Customs tariff is a question which we have been hoping to settle for the past ten years, and it is now simply pending. We can bring forward the question before the friendly Powers once more when the appropriate moment comes, and the most intimate relationship with the Powers. But the revision of the Customs tariff has nothing whatever to do with the declaration of war. The two questions must not be mixed together.

Now since we must declare war on Germany, we must necessarily take a similar attitude towards Austria-Hungary. To sever diplomatic relations with (Continued at foot of next column.)

INCREASED TONNAGE.
THE CHANGES IN SHIPS.

A good deal of progress is now being made with the closing in of what are known as the "tonnage openings" in ship-deck steamers, a proposal which, it was originally estimated, if adopted throughout the whole British mercantile marine, would give an additional quarter of a million tons of carrying capacity. This was one of the first recommendations of the Shipping Controller, and was referred to by Lord Curzon in his recent statement as one of the measures adopted to deal with the shipping problem. Its inception was due largely to the desirability of restricting the imports taken into Great Britain to essential commodities.

The feature of shelter-deck steamers is a complete super-structure above the main deck, with one or more tonnage openings. As long as these openings exist this super-structure is not taken into account in reckoning the net or gross tonnage of the vessel. The tonnage is fixed on the basis of the closed-in portions of the ship, although light cargo could always be carried within the super-structure, provided it was not susceptible to wet water damage. Even before the war some owners closed in these openings, and applied to one of the load line authorities for the line to be reissued. This meant that the vessel could load more deeply when carrying heavy cargo. Some owners have also adopted the same course since the outbreak of war. The Shipping Controller not long after coming into office asked all owners to make the change where it was practicable and could be done with absolute safety. The decision was taken only after careful examination of the whole question by the surveyors of the Board of Trade and those of the classification societies, and was subject to the carrying out of any alterations in the structure that might be deemed necessary by the surveyors. The features of the construction of each vessel were fully taken into account.

INDUSTRY AND WEIGHT CAPACITY. By substantially increasing the gross and net register tonnage and also the deadweight carrying capacity, the earning power of the vessel is proportionately raised. On the other hand, the vessel becomes at once liable to higher port dues, whereas with tonnage openings, the port dues are levied only in respect of the super-structure if cargo be carried there. An outstanding fact is that most of the essential commodities which are now imported into Britain are heavy goods, and the more of these which can be carried in the ships without affecting their seaworthiness the better. When vessels were carrying some of the light cargoes of peacetime the raising of the load line would not have enabled them to carry a ton more cargo, which was prescribed only by the "basic capacity" of the ship. Circumstances have completely altered, and it is certain that all owners have given or are now giving the closest consideration to the proposal.

REGULATIONS UNCHANGED. It does not necessarily follow that because steps are taken to have a fresh load line assigned that this mark need necessarily be at the extreme limit allowed by the load line regulations. And it is important to remember that absolutely no change has been made in the load-line regulations. All that has been done is to ask all owners to consider doing in the national interest what many have for years done of their own volition. It is in no way induced by any alarm, which does not exist, but is merely one of the numerous schemes now being carried out to ensure that all British tonnage is being employed to the fullest possible extent and is due especially to the elimination of the lighter cargoes. By the adoption of various expedients very considerable additions seem likely to be secured to the carrying capacity of British ships in the immediate future.—The Times.

HYPOCRISY AND HUMBUG.

Some well-marked features of the German character are revealed by the Brunswick Volkfreund.

On the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday a "farmer's" association in a certain Silesian locality addressed a telegram to the Sovereign in which they expressed themselves as follows:

"Barring with holy wrath at the wanton rejection of the German peace proposals, the peasantry of this district declare their readiness for all sacrifices, all privations, and the utmost self-denial."

It has since been discovered that this very same association had hidden away in the cellars of its clubhouse 10,700 tons of potatoes, in the expectation of a further rise in prices!

Germany whilst maintaining friendly intercourse with Austria, is a most dangerous undertaking, since it will enable the Germans to continue plotting against a breach of the peace. What has lately been found out regarding German intrigues in Japan and Mexico is really alarming. The existence of the Austrian Legation, Austrian Consulates and Austrian Concessions will always facilitate German plotting. It is not right that we should not sever diplomatic relations with Austria, because the United States are still on friendly terms with her. The United States can afford not to break off diplomatic relations with Austria because the Austrians have no concessions there and enjoy no extra-territorial rights.

But how are we to sever diplomatic relations with Austria and to declare war on her? Austria has notified our diplomatic representative in her capital of the adoption of the German policy of submarine warfare. We should now send her an ultimatum giving her twenty-four hours wherein to renounce that policy. If a satisfactory answer is not delivered to us within the time limit, the severance of relations and the declaration of war can be carried out simultaneously. In adopting a policy we must be guided by definite aims; if we vacillate we are sure to be landed in difficulty. It is to be hoped that the Government and Parliament will co-operate with each other and tackle the question with courage and determination.

THE CALM IN FRANCE

The Scotsman's faculty of making himself understood is extraordinary. One day two nurses went into a fruit shop in Havre to buy strawberries. They struggled for a time with the intricacies of the language, but all of no avail. Their attempts all led to the same reply on the part of the shopwoman, "Je ne comprends pas ce que vous voulez dire," followed by an interrogatory harangue, spoken nineteen to the dozen, which neither of the nurses could make head or tail of.

At that moment a hospital orderly, on his round of messages, stuck his head round the end of the door and called, "Ye can pit by tva puni' o' them strawberries fur me." The woman understood at once.

Another little incident of a similar nature happened in an Edinburgh school of languages. The bell rang, and the master went out to interview the visitor. He spoke rapidly for a few moments in Italian. Then followed a short pause, and a gruff voice replied, "Aw right, ye can send it round the night."

But the ability to make himself understood is not the only faculty of the Scots. For sangroid he cannot be beaten. A few men were playing "nap" in the trenches. One of their number had just gone "nap" when he was killed by a shot from a sniper. One of the others lifted his cards, and exclaimed, "By gum, he would have got it too!"

On another occasion, after an attack by the enemy, a Scot stuck his head out of a dug-out and demanded in strident tones, "Where's Jack Baxter? Has anybody seen Jack Baxter? Deid or alive? A man be found, for he's got a Macaochie."

A Macaochie ration is a kind of mixture of vegetables put up in a tin. One of these tins is given to three or four men, and Jack Baxter was evidently in possession of the tin, which was to serve as a few of his comrades.

There are, of course, stories of garments sent out to the front, of socks that just fitted the men, of beautifully cleaned colonels' boots, or sometimes bins or puddings which had been a good while on the way, and saved the owner's life from a bullet or a piece of shrapnel.

But perhaps it will be new to hear the remark of an old Scottish woman on seeing one of the wooden helmets made by the local work party, "Them'll be gran' things for keepin' the bullets frae getting don the men's necks!"—Will Ash.

SHACKLETON'S PLUCK.

AMUNDSEN'S TRIBUTE TO WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENTS.

Captain Amundsen has supplied the Daily Chronicle with an appreciation of Sir Ernest Shackleton. He says he long had the highest admiration of Sir Ernest's qualities as a man; his indomitable will and his immense courage. His 1908-9 journey, states Captain Amundsen, was a most wonderful Polar achievement, and if he was not got then, what can we say now that he is? Misfortune! The man was tested, and nobody could be tried more than he and his companions were during the past two years. Everything was against him on both sides of the Antarctic, but his experience and sagacity enabled him to preserve the Weddell Sea party. It takes a sailor to appreciate his small boat journey to South Georgia. That was a triumph of great daring, crowned with deserved success. His later efforts to rescue the marooned men were followed with world-wide and breathless interest.

With unsuitable ships, but the best he could find, he tried again and again to break the ice cordon around Elephant Island, but the word "failure" is not found in Shackleton's vocabulary, and he succeeded.

Captain Amundsen pays a tribute to Lieutenant Wild's devotion in saving him, and he adds: After this Sir Ernest Shackleton might have rested on his oars, but he did not hesitate to endeavour to rescue his men in the Ross Sea. Those men endured almost every misfortune that can fall to Antarctic travellers, and it is the highest testimonial to their self-sufficiency and devotion that the sick men were brought safely to the base. Do not let it be said that Shackleton failed. No one fails who sets such an example of high courage, unbroken resolution, and unshrinking endurance. The world is richer for his long record of unselfish devotion.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.

Monday, April 2nd.—All Recruits, except of No. 2 Company.
Tuesday, April 3rd.—All Recruits of No. 2 Company. Also whole of No. 3 Company.

Wednesday, April 4th.—All Recruits, except of No. 2 Company.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5TH.—CLASS IX. (Chief Inspector Kerr).

THURSDAY, APRIL 5TH.—CLASS X. (Inspector Gerrard).

PROMOTIONS.

The Hon. C.S.P. has sanctioned the following promotions:

(a) To the rank of Inspector—C.S. Major Tiquet, 67th Coy. S.I., 67th Bn.

(b) To be Crown-Sergeant—Crown-Sergeant 2nd Silve.

(c) To be Crown-Sergeant—Sergeants 512 Bn. and 544 Bn.

(d) To be Sergeants—P.C. 519 Bn. Bataha, 503 Bn. Bataha, 548 Bn. Bataha, and 761 Bn. Bataha.

AMBULANCE PLATOON.

The Ambulance Platoon will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 3rd.

(Sgd.) E. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R).

March 31st, 1917.

HONGKONG TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE WEEK'S RESULTS.

Despite the bad weather, fair progress was made during the week with the various games in connection with the Hongkong C.C. tennis tournament, and, should the atmospheric conditions prove favourable this week, the first and second rounds in each class should be played off to time April 9th. Though the entries this year are not so numerous as they were for the last tournament, due in the main, to war calls, the entries for the various events contain plenty of deal talent, promising some keen struggles for final honours. Up-to-date but two games have been played off in the Championship Singles, and in one of these games a much-fancied Chinese candidate, M. W. Lo, easily defeated a fellow-countryman. Without doubt the Chinese competitors in the Championship Singles are a formidable combination, including Ng Sze Kwong, who should win his game to-day, and the prospects are that Greens may have to meet a University student in the final. Much is also expected of Wong Po Keung, who meets Harry Hancock this evening. There are always surprises in the Handicap Singles, and comment and prophecy in connection with them is too dangerous. The Championship Doubles contain many talented pairs. None of the "class" players have met up to the present, but much interest will be aroused in the meeting between the brothers Hancock, always formidable in doubles, and Messrs. Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung, who are looked upon as probable winners. If they can beat H. and R. Hancock they need not be afraid of any of the other pairs—excepting, perhaps, Nisbet and Dodwell.

As to the Professional Pairs, the final result seems to be a very open affair. The brothers Hancock have commenced with an exceedingly easy victory, 6-0, 6-1, and should they have to meet Green and Dodwell a good idea may then be formed as to the probable winners. To bring about this meeting, Green and Dodwell have to beat Lieut.-Col. Crisp and the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, who can always be depended upon to put up a big fight. During this week all the probabilities for championship honours will be meeting, and after this it should not be very difficult to forecast possible results.

The games played during the past week resulted as follows:—

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

M. K. Lo beat A. H. Cook, 1-6, 6-3, 6-2, 8-10, 6-4.
M. W. Lo beat Wong Po Keung, 6-3, 3-6, 6-0, 6-4.

HANDICAP SINGLES "A" CLASS.

F. A. Redmond (rec. 3-0) beat N. E. Kent (own 3-0), 8-5, 6-4.
Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt (own 4-0) beat F. C. Maltby (rec. 15-1), 6-2, 1-6, 6-3.
H. E. Muriel (rec. 15) beat M. M. Maas (own 4-0), 6-4, 6-3.

HANDICAP SINGLES "B" CLASS.

SECOND ROUND.—C. C. Stark (own 15) beat F. Boyington (scratch), 8-3, 0-6, 6-1.
J. Jonckheer (rec. 3-0) beat N. Peterkin (own 4-0), 6-4, 6-3.
J. de B. Lancaster (rec. 15-3) beat Lieut. A. C. Cooney (scratch), 4-6, 6-3, 8-4.

MEN'S HANDICAP DOUBLES.

S. E. Green and E. Abraham (own 4-0) beat L. Winkler and J. Jonckheer (rec. 15-1), 6-4, 6-3.
R. and H. Hancock (own 30) beat Capt. Milner Jones and F. W. Cary (own 1-0), 6-3, 6-4.

M. Henderson and H. Handley Begg (own 15) beat F. Boyington and F. C. Maltby (rec. 3-0), 6-0, 6-4.
E. E. Muriel and F. Syme-Thompson (rec. 5-0) beat J. R. Wood and C. C. Hickey (rec. 2-0), 3-6, 6-1, 6-2.

SEMI-ROUND.—Lieut.-Col. Crisp and F. A. Redmond (scratch) beat J. M. Soeter and H. J. Verhey (rec. 4-0), 6-6, 6-2.
C. Maltby and W. J. Morrison (rec. 3-0) beat R. Raworth and A. H. Crook (rec. 3-4), 6-1, 11-9.

PROFESSIONAL PAIRS.

F. A. Redmond and K. Brayshaw beat H. E. Muriel and A. Morse, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4.
R. and H. Hancock beat O. H. Ritter and R. Duan, 6-0, 6-1.
SECOND ROUND.—M. Soeter and H. J. Verhey beat R. M. Henderson and N. Handley Begg, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.

A. Redmond and Mrs. Winslow (scratch) beat Lieut. Gray and Miss Armstrong, 1-6, 6-3, 6-1.
SECOND ROUND.—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Cary (own 15-4) beat P. P. J. Woodhouse and Miss Gordo, 6-2, 6-2.

There are some important games due to be played off this afternoon. In the Professional Pair Ng Sze Kwong will meet N. S. Kent, Hancock meets Wong Po Keung, and Nisbet will oppose Redmond. E. Abraham and J. M. Soeter meet in the Handicap Singles "A," and in the same class S. E. Green meets T. H. King, and Capt. Milner Jones opposes A. R. Raworth. In view of the fact that the results of these games will have an important bearing on the final issues they should prove thoroughly attractive.

Competitors may be interested to learn that all disputes which arise will be decided by the following Committee:—Lieut.-Col. Crisp and Messrs. F. W. Cary, S. E. Green, E. A. Nisbet and C. Jones.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

"A" CO. K.S.L.I. v. "D" CO. K.S.L.I.

A very interesting match took place at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon, between "A" and "D" Companies of the K.S.L.I. The match, which should have been the deciding game for the championship of the second division of the Hongkong League, ended in a draw of one goal each after extra time had been played.

"A" Company went away at the start, and Davies was soon worrying the opposing defence, but the ball was eventually got away, and Plimmer came into prominence at the other end. Simpson, at back for "A" Company, was in fine fettle, and put in some good defensive work, the "D" Company forwards finding him a great stumbling-block. Both goals had very narrow escapes, but off-side robbed the "D" Company forwards of many good chances. Plimmer, who was playing a good game for "D," missed an easy goal, kicking the ground instead of the ball, and Matthews shot wide in front of an open goal. The "D" Co. goal then had a very narrow escape; the ball bounced about in the goalmouth for some time, but was eventually cleared. At half-time the score-sheet was blank.

Play in the second half was almost a repetition of the first, the ball travelling from end to end very quickly, and both goals being at times in danger. Matthews and Davies, on the "D" Company's right, worried Brittle a lot, and often managed to get past him, but he was always well covered by Simpson. Williams, for "D" Company, missed a good chance of scoring, and shortly after that "D" managed an off-side goal. The ball was then taken to the other end, and Vaughan at back distinguished himself by some good play. From a well-placed centre from Wilson, Davies had very hard lines with a header, and at the other end Plimmer shot over when well placed. Time arrived with the score-sheet still blank, and an extra quarter-of-an-hour was played each way.

The first quarter was still very fast, and Taylor, at centre-half for "A" Company, played a great game for his side, tackling and passing with fine judgment. Both goal-keepers were tested in turn but managed to keep their charges intact. Brown very cleverly worked his way through the opposing defence, but his final shot lacked sting, and Preston saved with ease. No goals were scored, and the teams started the second period of extra time with the game still undecided.

Although they were tiring, both teams continued to play with plenty of dash, and at last "A" Company managed to score, Hamblett doing the trick from a centre from Williams. For a time "D" Company seemed demoralised, but they soon settled down again, and from a mis-kick by Brittle obtained a corner. This was well placed, and Plimmer made no mistake, heading the ball past the custodian into the net. Brown again tried an individual effort, but had hard luck, his shot striking the upright. A draw was a very satisfactory result on the play. It will mean another replay, which will be looked forward to with interest. Result:—"A" Co. K.S.L.I. 1, "D" Co. K.S.L.I. 1. Referee—Mr. Banks. Teams:—"A" Co.—Preston, Burgess and Vaughan; Jones, Taylor and Parker; Davies, Matthews, Williams, Plimmer and Bennett.

"A" Co.—Smith, Simpson and Brittle; Perry, Taylor and Rigby; Wilson, Hamblett, Brown, Davies and Williams.

"EMPTY TWADDLE."

Europe, Honour, Humanity—these are words, the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* confesses, which for Germany possess no meaning.

It appears that the German Ambassador at Sofia, in the course of an address delivered on the Kaiser's birthday, deplored the horrors of war, and expressed the ardent desire that a European commonwealth, founded on broadminded sentiments of humanity, may soon succeed the sanguinary conditions that prevail to-day.

It is scandalous that a representative of Germany should abandon himself to so laudatory a policy. We are convinced that we are expressing the national German point of view in declaring that the terms "Europe," "Honour," "Humanity" are phrases devoid of all meaning. For such empty twaddle as that talked by the German Ambassador the German public has nothing but the most profound disdain and indifference.

HONGKONG POST OFFICE.

NEW FEES.

The following Regulations, made by the Governor under Section 11 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1900 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1900) have been published in the *Gazette*:—

With effect from the 2nd day of April, 1917, the following fees will be charged by the Post Office Department, namely:—
For the interception of correspondence directed to an addressee residing within the delivery limits of any of the British Post Office Agencies in China, Fee \$1 per mail.

For a Warrant for the return of correspondence, Fee \$1.

For search for posted correspondence or parcel, Fee 10 cents for each article.

For demurrage on parcels:—

Any parcel remaining unclaimed for a period of twenty-one days (exclusive of Sundays and Holidays) shall be liable to a demurrage charge of 5 cents per day for each day beyond such 21 days. The demurrage chargeable on any one parcel shall not exceed \$1. No demurrage shall be charged on parcels addressed to persons on board ship.

The above fees shall be payable in Postage Stamps.

CORRECT PASSPORTS.

FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

The following notice appears in the *Gazette*:—

In view of the restrictions on travel, which have come into being since the commencement of the war, it is suggested that travellers should, if only for the sake of their own comfort and convenience, take adequate steps to ensure that their passports are entirely in order.

As a general rule passports should not be more than two years' old, unless the period of the passport has been duly extended by a competent authority.

When a passport is to be used for a journey other than that for which it was originally issued, a visa describing the intended journey must be obtained from the proper Passport Authority.

It is advisable, when a traveller proposes to proceed from his country of origin to a foreign country, that he should apply for a visa of his passport to the Consular Authority of such foreign country at the port of departure.

When a traveller is in any doubt as to the validity of his passport for the purposes of a particular journey, he would be well-advised to consult the nearest available Consular or other Authority charged with the issue and control of passports.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS FOR APRIL.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of April:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
April 1st.	6.00 a.m.	6.48 p.m.
" 2nd.	6.04 "	6.50 "
" 3rd.	6.03 "	6.50 "
" 4th.	6.02 "	6.51 "
" 5th.	6.01 "	6.51 "
" 6th.	6.01 "	6.51 "
" 7th.	6.00 "	6.51 "
" 8th.	5.59 "	6.51 "
" 9th.	5.58 "	6.52 "
" 10th.	5.57 "	6.53 "
" 11th.	5.56 "	6.53 "
" 12th.	5.55 "	6.53 "
" 13th.	5.54 "	6.54 "
" 14th.	5.54 "	6.54 "
" 15th.	5.53 "	6.54 "
" 16th.	5.52 "	6.54 "
" 17th.	5.51 "	6.54 "
" 18th.	5.50 "	6.54 "
" 19th.	5.49 "	6.55 "
" 20th.	5.48 "	6.56 "
" 21st.	5.47 "	6.57 "
" 22nd.	5.47 "	6.57 "
" 23rd.	5.46 "	6.57 "
" 24th.	5.45 "	6.57 "
" 25th.	5.44 "	6.57 "
" 26th.	5.44 "	6.58 "
" 27th.	5.43 "	6.59 "
" 28th.	5.42 "	6.59 "
" 29th.	5.41 "	6.59 "
" 30th.	5.41 "	6.59 "

PAUL DUFALT.

FIRST CONCERT TO-MORROW.

The booking of reserved seats for the Paul Dufault Concerts opened on Saturday morning at Moutrie's. Judging by the interest displayed, the visit of the great tenor has evidently been recognized as an event of musical importance by the Hongkong public. Mr. Dufault is a French-Canadian, and just previous to his departure from America last April, he made a brief tour of the Eastern Canadian cities, which displayed a patriotic pride in the achievements of their compatriot. In Quebec he sang before an audience which included the Lieutenant-Governor and the members of the Provincial Parliament, which had been adjourned for the evening in order that the members might attend the concert. In Toronto the concert was under the patronage of the T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who were also present and personally congratulated Mr. Dufault. In Wellington, New Zealand, the season of five concerts was under the patronage of H. E. Lord Liverpool and Lady Liverpool, who also attended four of the concerts. In Australia the Governor-General, Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, showed his appreciation of Mr. Dufault's art by attending three of his concerts. The programme for the first Dufault Concert to-morrow night appears elsewhere in our columns.

ARMED ROBBERY AT MACAO.

GAMBLING HOUSE RAIDED.

It has been reported to the police that in the early hours of Friday morning there was an armed robbery at one of Macao's gambling houses. The report states that the gambling house, known as the Wai Wo, situated on the Praya at Macao, just opposite the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's wharf, was held up by a gang of armed robbers, a number of whom entered the house as, presumably, ordinary gamblers. At a given signal, fourteen of the robbers presented loaded revolvers and automatic pistols at a croupier and his staff who were so intimidated that they were compelled to open the money-box, from which the robbers took about \$13,000 in cash and then made good their escape. Up to the present no arrests have been made.

KWANGTUNG LOTTERY.

THE CABINET'S DISPATCH.

The Cabinet has sent the following dispatch to the House of Representatives in reply to the Interpellation connected with the Charity Lottery of Kwangtung:—

"We have received a dispatch from the President enclosing an interpellation addressed to him by Mr. Chou Lu, M.P., inquiring whether the issue of the Charity Lottery Tickets in Kwangtung would be stopped at the expiration of the term of three months' extension, as repeatedly stated in the Government dispatches in reply to our inquiries, etc."

"We have repeatedly telegraphed to the Tsuchun and Shenchang of Kwangtung instructing them to suppress the Lottery System at the expiration of the fixed term, but we have not yet received their reply. In our reply to the former interpellations of the said M.P., we enclosed a copy of all telegrams and dispatches passed between us and the Kwangtung authorities. On receipt of the present interpellation, we again sent telegrams to the said Tsuchun and Shenchang instructing them to prohibit the gambling without any further delay."

WEDDING AT THE CANTON HOSPITAL.

The wedding of Miss Evelyn M. Maifut, Superintendent of Nurses at the Canton Hospital, and Dr. Philip R. Fulton, of the American Presbyterian Mission, stationed at Lien Chow, took place last Friday afternoon at the home of Dr. J. Oscar Thomson at the Hospital, which was decorated for the occasion with many ropes of banyan-leaves and masses of white marguerites. When the guests, to the number of a hundred and thirty, had assembled, Mrs. Schoop sang charmingly two appropriate songs, followed by Miss Edna Lowe, whose rendering of "Where Thou Goest" touched everyone. Dr. John Kirk then played the "Wedding March" and the Rev. Stuart Kunkle, of Canton Union Theological Seminary, followed by the bridegroom, supported by the Rev. E. Howe, of the American Press Mission, entered and took their stand under the green well-lit canopy to await the bride. Then came the maid-of-honour, Miss Jean Paxton, of the Canyon Y.M.C.A., wearing an attractive gown of palest yellow silk and tulle, and carrying a sheaf of marguerites, preceding the bride leaning on the arm of Dr. J. Oscar Thomson, who gave her away. The bride looked charming in a frock of cream-white crepe-de-chine and lace, a long veil, and wreath of orange-blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses, and her only ornament was a delicate necklace of gold and platinum set with pearls and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Dr. and Mrs. Fulton received the congratulations of their friends. Refreshments were then served, the bride and bridegroom cutting the first slices in the two imposing wedding-cakes made for them by Miss E. M. Butler, of the True Light Seminary. The young couple left by the afternoon boat for a short honeymoon in Macao and Hongkong. They will return at once to Lien Chow.

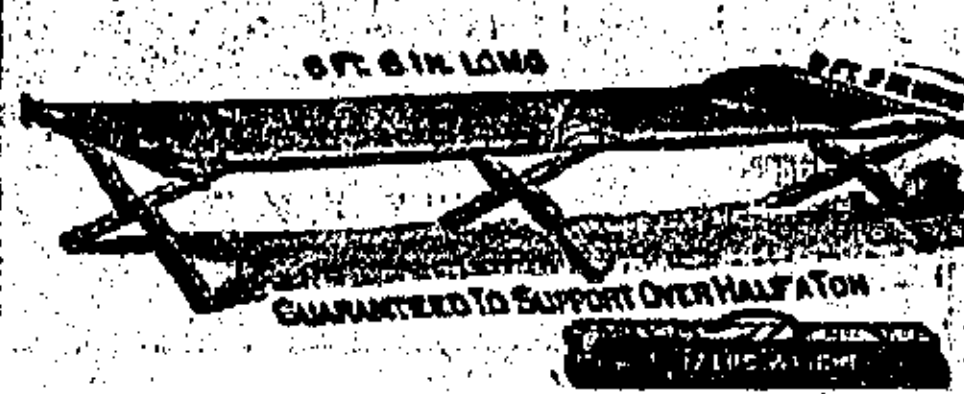
Those present included the Managing Committee of the Hospital, the foreign and Chinese staffs, the American Consul-General (Mr. Heinemann), the Vice-Consul (Mr. Jocelyn), most of the missionaries living in and around Canton, several of the business community and some Chinese friends. Miss Lucile A. Withers, General Superintendent of Nurses, and Mrs. Oscar Thomson acted as hostesses. Dr. and Mrs. Fulton received many handsome and useful gifts.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NOW SHOWING

FOLDING CAMP FURNITURE

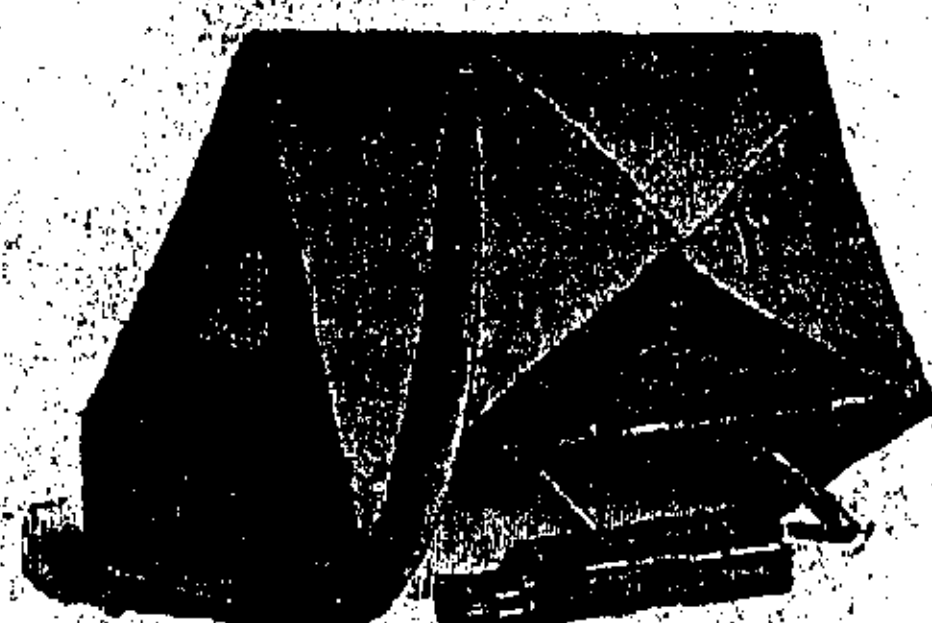


CAMP BEDS.

COMBINATION

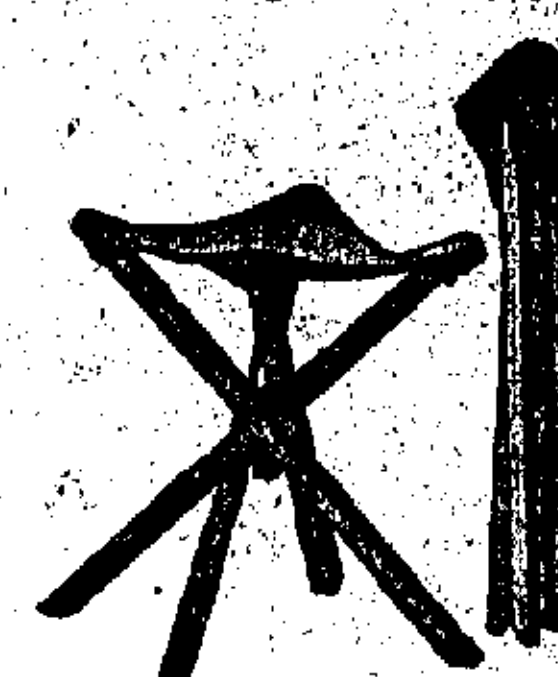
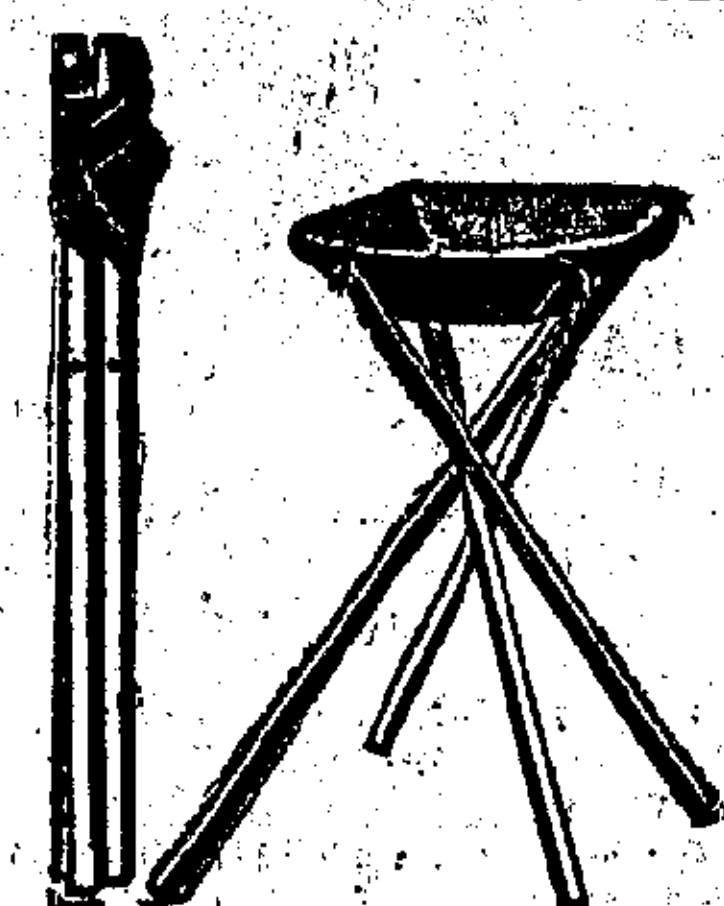
COT

and TENT.



FOLDING STOOLS.

FOLDING WASHSTANDS.



ALSO TABLES, CHAIRS, WATER BAGS, SLEEPING BAGS, MOSQUITO NETS, BLANKETS, GROUND SHEETS, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR CAMP. PRICES MODERATE.

18

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large...

\$4.50 per 100

or 2.30 .. 60

No. 4, Medium...

\$3.60 per 100

or 1.85 .. 50

No. 5, Small...

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.65 .. 50

Ask your

tobacconist

for a tin

at once.



Known all over

the world as the

most popular

Egyptian

Cigarette

of to-day.

An absolutely

first quality

Cigarette.

Recommended

by all

connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

S. WATSON & Co.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK

(104-1)

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

THE LATEST CREATIONS
IN
LADIES' FOOTWEAR.
WHITE CANVAS
AND
SUEDE SHOES.

BLACK AND WHITE EFFECTS.

89

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have from 1st day of March, 1917, connection with Mr. F. W. Shaw, and that he has no authority to sign my name or to collect accounts due in respect of my Business.

Dated Hongkong, 31st March, 1917.

J. OABE CLARK,
Architect and Surveyor.
[461]

JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA,
Top Floor,
80A, Praya East,
Wanchai.
[462]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at No. 44, Lyndhurst Terrace, a LARGE QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—
Silk Tapestry and Saddle Bag Upholstered Armchairs and Chesterfield Couches, Oak and Gilt Overmantels with Gilted Mirrors, Console Tables with Mirrors, Canton Blackwood Tables and Flower Stands, Steel Engravings, Sporting Prints, Cherrywood Desk and Chair, Cherrywood Buffet and Card Table, Teak Card Table, Bronze Figures, Porcelain, White Lace Curtains, &c., &c.
Teak Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Sideboard and Dinner Wagon, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, Five Candles and Bags, Electric Table Lamps and Lamp Fittings, Gelling and Table Fans, &c., &c.
Double Brass Bedsteads with Wine and Hair Mattresses, Teak Double Wardrobes with Glass Mirrors, Teak Bureau with Bevelled Glass, Marble Top, Washstands, Toilet Set, Jewellery, Easy Chairs, &c., &c.
Bedroom and Pantry Requisites, American Chest, Steel Safe, &c.

Also:
1 Auto Piano (Nearly New) with Records.
1 Upright Grand Piano.
1 Victrola and 1 Gramophone.
On view from Wednesday, the 4th April. Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
[463]

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 7% SILVER LOAN OF 1895, E.

61ST HALF-YEARLY AND FINAL DRAWING.

INTEREST AND DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be Payable at the Office of the Comptroller on and after the 31st March, 1917.
List of Drawn Bonds may be obtained on application to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Agents issuing the Loan,
M. J. STARR,
N. J. Chief Manager.
[465]

Hongkong, 30th March, 1917.

In the Estate of MARY SYDNEY ANN DALTON, sometimes known as MARY OLIVER DALTON, late of Kensington, State of New South Wales, deceased, intestate.

HENRY GEARY DALTON, otherwise known as PHILLIP COUGHER, and ABOKA, son of the above-named deceased, is requested to communicate with the Undersigned respecting his Share of the above Estate.

T. W. GARRETT,
Public Trustee.
Public Trust Office,
Sydney, 2nd March, 1917. [451]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or after WEDNESDAY, the 4th April.

The REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED ON SATURDAY, 31st March, to WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LARBAK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1917. [461]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE Special Attention of the Public is directed to the undermentioned Regulations which form part of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, on the 15th March, 1917.

33.—Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main without obtaining the written consent of the Company, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every such addition.

34.—Any consumer upon whose premises any such addition shall be found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every day or part of a day during which such addition shall have been in existence. In this regulation "consumer" means the person in whose name the contract for the supply of electricity to such premises was made with the Company, or if there be no such person, the principal tenant or person in actual occupation of the premises in which such addition shall be found.

Having regard to the possibility of a breakdown of the Company's present plant through unauthorized additions to existing installations the Public is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Company by bringing to the Company's notice any contraventions of the above regulations.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1917.
J. B. LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
[427]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee Home Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
T. S. MARSHALL,
HONGKONG LEE CO. LTD.,
48, Connaught Road Central.
[401]

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated, in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange.
Apply—
"K. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[322]

TO LET—AT THE PEAR.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings.
[97]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, BETH & FLEMING.
[102]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[69]

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZER,
1 Des Vaux Road.
[462]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Midden Row, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with about 2000 sq. ft. suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[291]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. "THE RETREAT," No. 68, THE PARK. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadway and Moreland Terrace.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[68]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, TEN PRAK, FURNISHED.
8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett. Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

KELLET CREST, 66, PRAK.
No. 26, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 51, PRAK (Unfurnished).

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[20]

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, late of the Indian Civil Service, 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W., who has been consulted over 21,000 times and placed annually for many years Life Policies exceeding three-quarters of a million sterling in amount, offers his advice ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE on all matters of LIFE INSURANCE, on his conditions, a copy of which can be had on APPLICATION TO THE MANAGER OF THIS NEWSPAPER.

HOLDERS OF DOUBLE ENDOWMENT DEFERRED (OR JOINT) BONUS POLICIES in any OFFICE, BRITISH OR AMERICAN, should at once communicate with Mr. Henderson, who can show them how to strengthen their position under these Policies.

SPECIAL SCHEMES of ALL OFFICES compared and criticised.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR TREATY PORTS.

HOME RATES ARRANGED FOR HONGKONG.

Those who wish—

(1) To make an EDUCATIONAL PROVISION, or
(2) To improve their INCOME AFTER RETIREMENT, or
(3) To make a good INVESTMENT by INSURANCE, or
(4) To effect an INSURANCE TO COVER THE RISKS OF THE VOYAGE HOME, should write to Mr. Henderson for his advice, which will be sent to all persons who state their occupation, are believed by him to apply in good faith and agree to his conditions.
[162]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

E QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

TELEPHONE 615.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VEAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 2ND APRIL, 1917.

THE BRITISH TRADITION.

The manner in which the officers and men of the Middlesex Regiment prepared to face death, when it seemed certain that the *Tyndarus*, in which they were travelling, would founder, was worthy of the splendid tradition which was firmly established by the undying heroism of the troops when the *Birkenhead* went down. The details of that great disaster have never been forgotten; they have passed into the pages of the books which are used in British schools; and so long as the British nation is worthy of its history the story will always live. The peril of the men of the Middlesex Regiment on the mined transport which had such a narrow escape near to the scene of the sinking of the *Birkenhead*, and the courage which they displayed, has recalled even in these days when heroism has been shown daily and hourly during the past two years and a half in Europe—the noble example of the soldiers who paraded and sang, with no sign of fear, as the ship began to sink beneath the waters. To-day, when there is an immense contrast between the ideals for which Britain and her enemies are fighting, it is peculiarly appropriate to recall a sequel of the historic *Birkenhead* incident. The German Emperor of those days was so stirred by the simple story of devotion to duty and calmness in the face of death that he commanded an account of it to be read out to all his own troops. Since that day the brutal behaviour of the Teuton forces on land and sea has proclaimed such an utter lack even of a moral sense, let alone a sense of chivalry, that we do not anticipate that the present German Emperor will be at all affected by the story of the Middlesex Regiment, or that he is likely to hold it up to his soldiers as an example for them to follow. It is a good many years since the *Birkenhead* went

down, and the reminder of the event makes us realise the lamentable change which in the meantime has taken place in the ideals of Germany. It is a relief to find that our own people have not been infected with the pernicious doctrines and literature concerning the conduct of life which have perverted, so terribly, modern Germany. It is, of course, impossible to anticipate the judgment of posterity; but we need not fear the verdict of our children and their children upon the spirit of self-sacrifice which, with but a few almost negligible exceptions, has been manifested throughout the world by men of the British race. Millions of our men have been true to the highest British tradition of sacrifice and service; millions of our women have encouraged the men and have devoted their own energies unreservedly to the service of the State. It is, indeed, a wonderful revelation to all of us, however hopeful, we may have been concerning the spirit of our people. The young and the old of both sexes and of all classes have been ready and eager to do their utmost for the great cause for which Great Britain is fighting. The records of this war will be a priceless heritage, a wonderful inspiration, to those who will follow after us. Never a day has gone by since the British Expeditionary Force—"France's contemptible little army," as the War Lord sneeringly described it—got into touch with the Germans but deeds of heroism have been done by our soldiers. Though, to their regret, the men of the Royal Navy have not been so continually engaged with the enemy, they have been in constant peril and have proved, whenever the opportunity has been given them, that they are worthy descendants of their illustrious ancestors. The mercantile marine, too, has won our unstinted admiration by the lofty contempt which it has shown for German "frightfulness." To the honour of the service, be it said, there has been no instance of a British sailor refusing to put to sea for fear of the German pirates, though he may have had no weapons with which to beat off their attacks. All this is true to the grand old British tradition which has clothed our literature with ideals and stories of heroism and chivalry. The bravery of the Middlesex Regiment, of which His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to express his "deep admiration," is one more added to the many proofs furnished by this war that, in the hearts of the people, peace-loving though they be, there still resides, latent but ready to leap into flame at the moment of supreme trial, the spirit which has made the world Britain synonymous with calm courage and devotion to duty.

Tenders are invited for the erection of a market at Shamshuipo.

Mr. W. J. Carrie, cadet, passed his final examination in Cantonese on the 1st March, 1917.

St. Joseph's College Sports will be held in the Race Course, Happy Valley, on the 14th instant.

There will be a complete change of programme at Clarke's Cirque this week. Intending patrons may also be interested to learn that a new tent is due to arrive to-day.

The *Gazette* contains a long list of regulations which it is proposed to make under the Merchant Shipping Amendment Bill, relating to launches and motor-boats.

It is notified that at the expiration of three months the Tsui Tin Hotel, Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company be dissolved.

Major Henry Arthur Morgan, 16th Infantry, has been appointed Inspecting Officer of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, with effect from the 24th March, 1917.

The King's Exequatur, empowering Señor Don José Taranji y Espanol to act as Consul for Spain at Bombay with jurisdiction in the British Colonies in Asia, has received His Majesty's signature.

The *Gazette* states that H.E. the Governor has declared Mr. C. G. Alabaster to be duly elected a Member of the Sanitary Board for a term of three years with effect from this date, vice Mr. P. W. Goldring, resigned. There were no other nominations.

Dr. W. J. Woodman has been appointed to act as Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Superintendent, and Superintendent of Statistics, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Dr. W. W. Pearson, or until further notice, with effect from the 24th March.

A notification in the *Government Gazette* states:—The Treasurer's attention has been directed to the fact that the provisions of the Stamp Ordinance 1901, as to affixing and cancelling stamps on receipts for money are evaded by many residents and that honorary officials of local Societies are habitual offenders. This notice is therefore issued so that parties concerned may take warning and they are reminded that a penalty of \$100 for non-compliance may be inflicted in each case.

Mr. Frederic Villiers, the famous war artist and war correspondent, who has spent two years on the Western front, is now in Hongkong, and hopes to give an address on the war early this week. There has not been a campaign of any importance in the British Empire—or, indeed, outside it—since 1870 at which Mr. Villiers has not been present in his professional capacity. It was he who employed the cinematograph camera for the first time in the history of campaigning during the Greco-Turkish war of 1897, and he also used the bicycle for the first time in any European campaign. He had the distinction of being the only war-artist present at the siege of Port Arthur by the Japanese Forces.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT FROM TAIKOO.

Mr. Melbourne sentenced a coolie to seven days' hard labour on a charge of stealing two pounds of lead and a pound of brass from the Taikoo Dockyard.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

Before Mr. Melbourne a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of 11,749 San Pin lottery tickets, and the defendant was fined \$500, or in default of payment sentenced to three months' hard labour.

GOLD LEAF.

A Chinese woman was charged with attempting to export a quantity of gold leaf valued at \$400. The defendant pleaded ignorance of the law of the Colony, stating that for the past nine years she had been employed as an *amah* in Singapore. Before returning she had purchased the gold leaf, which represented her entire savings. His Worship ordered that the defendant be sent to see Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, and adjourned the case.

OPIUM HAUL.

A Chinese charged with the unlawful possession of 28 tael of prepared opium other than Government opium was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood. It was stated that whilst the defendant was leaving the s.s. *Sui Tai* at the Wing Lok Wharf his baggage was searched and the contraband drug discovered in his possession.

Mr. Wood imposed a fine of \$2,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour and ordered that the opium be confiscated.

A TIN OF JAM.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, Miss M. Goggin, Manageress of the Diocesan School, charged a Chinese woman with stealing a tin of jam from the stores of the school.

A district watchman spoke to seeing the defendant coming out of the school gate carrying the tin of jam, and he asked her how it came into her possession. She replied that she bought it from a "boy" employed in the school. He then accompanied her into the school, but the "boy" who was alleged to have sold her the jam was not to be found.

Defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, but after hearing evidence his Worship passed a sentence of 14 days' hard labour.

"ANZAC."

The *Gazette* contains a notification prohibiting the use of the word "Anzac" in connection with any trade, business, calling or profession.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CASE AGAINST AN ARCHITECT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I should be obliged if you would be good enough to insert the following in the columns of your valuable paper.

With reference to the Summary Court action recently taken out against me, I wish it to be distinctly understood that all matters in connection with the works referred to in that action were arranged between the plaintiff and the accountant in my office and I had no knowledge of any commission being requested or allowed. Had I known that anything of the kind was going on, the party so doing would have been instantly dismissed. It would be absolutely injurious from a business point of view to take commission from a contractor. The above also applies to the alleged borrowing of money. I would add that on two occasions only did I personally interview the plaintiff, the first occasion being on the signing of the original contract, and the second, when the account for piling was presented and payments (after deductions) made by the owner to me, and handed by me in his presence to my accountant to be given to the plaintiff. I may also say that a month ago my accountant was dismissed from my office. Thanking you in anticipation, I am, sir, yours faithfully.

W. L. WEASER.

24, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1917.

THE GIFTS OF GERMAN GENIUS TO CHINA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—It is interesting to read the German Minister's farewell message to his countrymen in China, as quoted in your leading article of the 30th instant as follows:—

"Our work, in the honour, and for the benefit of our country, has been, temporarily, brought to a standstill by an explosion of the world-wide political hurricane."

"Unprotected as we are, we are anticipating, without anger or hatred, but with happy foresight, the day that will come later on."

"Our Emperor, our country, and our consciences are the judges of the sacrifices we have suffered, and also of the gifts that the genius of our race has offered to this country."

What gifts has the genius of the Germans offered to China? Can the Kaiser and the leaders of German thought and culture explain to the Chinese the meaning of the following?

(1)—The secret understanding between the deposed Russian Tsar and the German Kaiser for the conquest and depopulation of China.

(2)—The Kaiser's inflammatory "Yellow Peril" cartoon.

(3)—The Kaiser's personal exhortation to his soldiers during the "Boxer" (1900) to show no quarter and to teach the Chinese the might of the "Mailed Fist" and never to look askance at a German.

(4)—The seizure and occupation of Kiaochow, and the lavish expenditure of millions on fortifications, roads, buildings, effacement and harbour works.

(5)—The Kaiser's desire to place the Chinese Army under German officers, and to obtain the control of the Chinese military force as has been done in Turkey.

(6)—The Kaiser's dramatic visit to Palestine, and his dream of world empire through the construction of the Berlin to Bagdad Railway.

(7)—The German-Persian alliance and the German-Chinese alliance of Berlin, and the scheme of a German world-empire extending from the North Sea to the Bay of Bengal, Persia, and India.

(8)—Privy Councillor Tsin's scheme for the seizure and occupation of the region between the Alps and the Himalaya mountains, known as the Tibet-Gobi Plateau (The Key of Asia)—of the greatest strategic value—to be developed into the most formidable aeroplane air-base in the world, in readiness for the conquest of a world in 1917.

(9)—The indescribable atrocities committed by German troops in Europe, and the submarine Hospital ships and neutral vessels.

The day which the German Minister anticipates with such "happy foresight" will certainly (I) dawn when the Germans succeed in conquering the Chinese, their present conduct of the war in accordance with the teachings of warfare, and the ambition of Kaiser and his German subjects to world-domination.—Yours truly,

Hongkong, 31st March, 1917.

THE WAR.

ANGLO-FRENCH PROGRESS ON WEST FRONT.

GERMANY FLATTERING RUSSIA.

AUSTRIAN OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

AMERICA AND GERMANY: THE LAST STRAW.

PLAIN SPEAKING IN THE REICHSTAG.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE. BOMBS DROPPED ON DUNKIRK.

LONDON, March 31st.

A French communiqué says:—There has been feeble artillery fire on the north and south of the Oise by the enemy, north of Soissons.

The Germans twice counter-attacked their lost positions north-east of Vregny. Both were stopped dead by our fire.

On the left bank of the Meuse our artillery destructively bombarded German organizations on Hill 304.

German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dunkirk, killing two civilians.

FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS. MORE VILLAGES AND POSTS CAPTURED.

LONDON, March 31st.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—We have captured Heudecourt and made considerable progress east of the village. We have also taken possession of Marteville, Vermand and Soyecourt.

Our artillery forced the enemy to retire from St. Emilie, which we occupied.

We have captured the villages of Jean-court, Herdelilly and Hesbecourt, and captured posts in the neighbourhoods of Ottonet, St. Mein and Henin-sur-Jend, after killing or capturing the whole garrison.

We carried out successful raids on the north-east of Neuville-St-Vaast, eastward of Loos and northward of Ypres, destroying several dug-outs and taking some prisoners.

We repulsed a hostile raid in the neighbourhood of Neuville-St-Vaast.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 31st.

A German official wireless report states:—A British night advance on both sides of Loos failed.

The British attacked on both sides of Peronne-Fins high road. We repulsed the attack near Metzencourt, but farther south we reached Heudecourt and Saint Emilie.

We inflicted heavy losses in engagements with the French to the south of Ripont. The French penetrated the centre portion of our trenches, but were ejected in a few hours.

FROM HEADQUARTERS.

PRISONERS EMPLOYED CLOSE TO FIRING LINE.

LONDON, March 31st.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says:—We have made considerable progress during the week-end, substantially deepening the bulge toward St. Quentin and biting into the enemy defences between Brouilles and Bapaume-Cambrai Road.

The Germans stoutly defended the village of Heudecourt, twelve miles south-east of Bapaume, which we took after hand-to-hand fighting, in which the enemy suffered heavily. This place is tactically valuable.

The Germans are certainly carrying out their threat to employ prisoners close to the firing line. Two Russians escaped into our trenches at Ypres yesterday.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

A CONSIDERABLE ADVANCE.

LONDON, March 31st.

A French communiqué states:—South of Ailette we successfully attacked the enemy's position at different points on the front, Neuville-sur-Margival to Vregny, advancing considerably and brilliantly carrying important points d'appui despite energetic defence.

Our machine-gun fire and barrage smashed up, with very serious enemy losses, five violent night counter-attacks against a position we re-captured, yesterday, west of Maisons de Champagne.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BEYOND BAGHDAD.

ALLIES CONVERGING ON KHANIKIN.

LONDON, March 31st.

An official report from Mesopotamia states:—Our troops, since the 19th inst., have been operating on the north and north-east of Baghdad, actively engaged in pushing back the enemy and consolidating positions.

Our troops, as also the Russians, are converging on Khanikin, and have encountered considerable difficulties, owing to having to bridge a number of canals and rivers, and the Russians on account of snow, the devastation caused by the retreating Turks and the formidable Paltak Pass position.

Our troops encountered considerable forces in this direction. These offered strenuous resistance, but we inflicted severe losses and captured prisoners, food-stuffs and supplies.

We occupied Shahroban on the 23rd instant after lively fighting, and heavily punished the enemy on the Diala river in the region of Jebel-Hamrin and Kizil Rohat.

On the 25th instant we occupied Del-tavah and Sindiyah and rich productive areas 35 miles in extent, north of Baghdad.

We occupied Fallujah, 36 miles westward of Baghdad on the 19th instant, the Turks offering little opposition and retreating in the direction of Hit.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, March 31st.

A German official wireless report says:—We captured 200 prisoners on the east of Kiriababa and south of Mosto-canesci.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN RAIDER'S VICTIMS.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND ITALIAN SAILORS LANDED.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 31st.

The French barque *Cambronne* has arrived with 200 British, French and Italian sailors belonging to vessels sunk by a German raider off Trinidad.

The raider is described as a sailing vessel with gasoline auxiliary. She is probably one of the ships captured by the *Moewa*.

The survivors state that many lives were lost in connection with the sinkings.

Africa.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

RAINY SEASON SUSPENDS OPERATIONS.

LONDON, April 1st.

The War Office reports:—The rainy season has suspended extensive operations in East Africa and the opportunity is being taken to reorganise forces, exchange and relieve units, perfect transport, and reconstruct railways. The whole German territory north of the Central railway is being civilly administered and is rapidly settling down.

A small party of wandering Germans were captured on the slopes of Kilimanjaro on the 25th ultimo.

The principal German force remains south of Rufiji, with outposts in contact with our columns.

There is more activity in the western area, where the German columns moving southward have been engaged by the Rhodesians and Nyasalanders, north and north-east of Lake Nyasa.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRIAN PRESS.

CLAMOURING FOR PEACE.

VIENNA, April 1st.

The Austro-Hungarian Press is following the Foreign Minister's lead. It clamours for peace, declaring that Clemens's proposal is an honourable settlement.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

PLAIN SPEAKING IN THE REICHSTAG.

LONDON, April 1st.

Speaking in the Reichstag, Herr David, Socialist, said that a separate peace with Russia was not so easy as the Chancellor imagined. He demanded the creation of a Constitutional Democratic State.

Herr Ledebour, another Socialist, asked:—If the Kaiser advised the Emperor 1905 to no longer oppose his people's demands, why does not the Chancellor venture similarly to advise the Kaiser? We regard a Republic as inevitable in the development of Germany. (Uproar.) History is marching with seven league boots. The German people are incredibly patient. (Shouts of "Treason.")

The President cautioned Herr Ledebour, who continued:—The Reichstag must have a voice in concluding alliances, peace treaties and declarations of war. The Chancellor must be dismissed when the Reichstag demands.

NATIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

COLOSSAL FIGURES.

LONDON, March 31st.

The revenue for the year shows a total of £573,427,582, an increase of £238,969,758. The expenditure amounts to £2,198,112,710, compared with £1,559,158,377 last year.

FEATURES OF THE REVENUE RETURNS.

LONDON, April 1st.

Features of the Revenue Returns are the Income Tax and Excess Profits. The former totals £205,000,000 compared with £128,250,000, and the latter £140,000,000 compared with £140,000,000 last year. The total revenue is £70,000,000 in excess of the estimate, but the expenditure is over £373,000,000 in excess of the estimate. The total deficit is £1,624,685,128.

THE RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY.

BRITISH PEOPLE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, April 1st.

Great meetings held in London yesterday adopted resolutions congratulating the Russian Democracy.

The most important was that held in the Queen's Hall, presided over by Mr. Bryce, and addressed by the overseas Ministers Fisher and Mond. The largest meeting was in the Albert Hall, where Lord Lansbury presided.

DEALING WITH THE EMPIRE.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION.

LONDON, April 1st.

The final report of the Dominions Royal Commission expresses the view that the existing organisations are inadequate to deal with matters of joint interest to the Empire as a whole; such as the scientific development of the Empire, resources, the deepening of harbours on a co-ordinated plan, an improved mail and cable service, and the preparation and publication of statistics, and, therefore, recommends the establishment of an Imperial Development Board, representing not only the United Kingdom and the Dominions, but India, the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. In the initial stages the Board should be advisory, with the following representation thereon suggested:—the United Kingdom, India, the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland, one representative each.

The report declares, regarding the scientific development of natural resources, that it is vital that the Empire should be placed in a position enabling it to resist any pressure which a foreign power, or a group of powers, could exercise in time of peace or war, through the control of essential raw materials and commodities, and a complete survey should accordingly be made of the relation between Empire production and Empire requirements of such materials.

With reference to such materials and commodities as are mainly produced or controlled outside the Empire—such as cotton, petroleum, nitrates, and potash—the most careful inquiry is needed regarding the possibility of new sources of supply, or the finding of substitutes within the Empire. Survey and investigations in this respect should be entrusted to the Imperial Development Board, which should work through the existing departments of the United Kingdom and the self-governing Dominions and local scientific departments, and the Imperial Institute for India, the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. The report emphasises the necessity for a cheap, speedy and efficient transport, and recommends larger vessels and larger harbours therefor. Improvement schemes should be supervised by the Imperial Development Board. The report also suggests improved mail facilities and quicker routes, and some measure of Government control of steamship companies regarding freights. Cheaper cabling is described as an urgent necessity. The reports states that the Dominions' opinion favours State control of Imperial wires, and the Commissioners recommend the State acquisition of the trans-Atlantic cable.

A considerable reduction in press rates is proposed to enable a wide dissemination of Imperial news.

Dealing with trade questions, the Commissioners advocate speeding up in the intelligence system, the periodic holding of inter-imperial exhibitions, and the unification of legislation, particularly in regard to patents, trade marks and companies' laws.

ANGLING FOR PEACE.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT BY AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

AMSTERDAM, March 31st.

The Austrian Foreign Minister, in the course of an interview published in the semi-official organ, the *Fremdenblatt*, states that the Central Empires are ready to negotiate for peace honourable to our enemies, as well as to ourselves. Moreover, if the negotiations fail the war can continue.

Coming after numerous reports of new Austro-German peace moves, this declaration is regarded as most significant.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, March 31st.

The death is announced of Mr. John Dawson Mayne, the author of the "Indian Penal Code."

NAVAL CHANGES.

LONDON, March 31st.

Admiral Sir George A. Callaghan replaces Admiral Sir A. D. Fanehuwe as an Admiral of the Fleet, the latter retiring owing to age limit. Vice-Admiral Sir F. E. E. Brock has been promoted Admiral, the patent to be absorbed by the establishment.

WAR APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, April 1st.

Sir Eric Geddes has been appointed Inspector General of Transportation for all war theatres. He retains his position of Director General of Transportation on Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's staff, but vacates his War Office post of Director General of Military Railways, to which Sir Edward Garnet has been appointed.

WAR FINANCE.

LONDON, April 1st.

The Army Appropriation account states that the sum of £5,570,320 credited to the Raj includes the provisional payment of £542,300 by India, representing the estimated saving by the Raj on sea transport service from 1914 to 1916 inclusive. The War Office and the India Office are still corresponding in connection with this.

INDIAN RAW MATERIALS.

LONDON, March 31st.

A meeting of the Raw Materials Committee of the Association of Chambers of Commerce was held at the Imperial Institute so consider the question of promoting the further use in the United Kingdom of certain raw materials of India, and recommended a course of action by Chambers of Commerce in co-operation with the Indian Trade Inquiry which is now in progress at the Imperial Institute.

GERMAN FLATTERY FOR NEW RUSSIA.

WHEELING FOR SEPARATE PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, April 1st.

The German Press, with one inspired accord, flatters new Russia and hints at the conclusion of a separate peace. It denies the rumours of impending German offensives on Petrograd and Bessarabia, and says these are inspired by Britain.

RUSSIA.

NEW GOVERNMENT VISITS THE FRONT.

PETROGRAD, April 1st.

The whole Government has proceeded to the Russian Headquarters at the front.

(Continued on Page 6.)

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI HAN PO,"]

CHINESE MINISTER AT BERLIN.

GERMANY DELAYS GIVING HIS PASSPORT.

SHANGHAI, April 1st.

Our Minister at Berlin has telegraphed to the Government stating that the German Government have not given him his passport and that therefore he cannot leave the country.

PRESIDENTIAL ENTERTAINMENT.

President Li entertained Lu Wing-ting yesterday. 128 officials participated.

FOREIGN MINISTER.

The Government will appoint Liang Cha-Chao or Ke Or-chien, Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Parliament is opposed to the appointment of Lu Cheng Hsiang.

CONGRATULATING RUSSIA'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

Both House of Parliament have telegraphed to the Russian Duma to congratulate Russia's new Government.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

The Austrian Minister at Peking is preparing to leave.

FRANCE AND HER MUNITIONS.

WONDERFUL WORK AND MEN WHO DO IT.

Mr. Edward Marshall, an "American correspondent, writes from Paris:—

"France wants peace, continuous and happy, so she will fight this war through to such an end as will mean exactly that."

This positive and uncompromising statement was made to me in a quiet room in Paris by M. Loucheur, French Under-Secretary of State for Munitions. The French Minister of Munitions, M. Albert Thomas, has had a wonderful conductor in M. Loucheur. The two have worked together with perfect synchronization, producing a result so efficient that M. Loucheur's statement must be regarded as one of the definitely important utterances of this war.

As I sat and talked with him I had the unusual European experience of feeling that I might be in the New York headquarters of a great American enterprise—say in the offices of the United States Steel Corporation or those of the Standard Oil Company—discussing enormously intricate and wonderfully simplified affairs with the executive chief responsible for them.

FAMOUS ENGINEER.

Of all the important workers in the European war zone, I have found none who has impressed me quite as M. Loucheur did. Carefully groomed, shaved to the quick save for his black and very neat moustache, with an energetic and determined mouth and flashing eyes, singularly free from the habit of waste motion, M. Loucheur presently began to make me feel that if, unhappily, we ever were drawn into a war, it would be a man of exactly his type whom I might well hope that we would find to do for us such work as he is doing for France.

M. Loucheur, before the war, was of the most eminent engineers in the world. When he entered the Ministry of Munitions, he was obliged to write and sign sixty-two letters of resignation from what we would call boards of directors, but what the French call boards of administration, of which he was either chairman or member. Never had he made a failure. His word and name were magic in the business and engineering fields. That is why I took him very seriously when he said:—

"I very solemnly say that I mean, that the French Ministry of Munitions means, that every man and woman in all France means, to get ahead of Germany and stay ahead of Germany in the manufacture of arms and ammunition."

HARD FACTS.

"This is not the statement of a statesman or a soldier. It is the statement of an engineer, dealing with exact facts in an exact way. The most carefully exact study of the situation, the most minute computation of figures in every associated direction, the most thorough compilation of facts which bear upon the case, prove to me that if Germany fails to be contented with a doubling of her effort, and, instead, supremely energizes her endeavour until she finds herself able to manufacture three times as much war material of all kinds in each succeeding month as she manufactured last month, we, the Allies, still will be able so far to surpass her that our final end cannot fail of its accomplishment."

As the very outbreak of the struggle M. Loucheur declared that while France could furnish all the patriotism that possibly could be required, the Allies would have to come from the United States. It was he who declared that France must build special plants in addition to the State munition works, and it was to him that the task of American machine equipment was entrusted by M. Millerand.

In November, 1914, M. Millerand signed contracts for the equipment of two great plants with a possible output as great as that of all the previously existing works put together. On the following day a mission started for America where it purchased machines and automatic tools for these two plants to the value of \$200,000.

After he had started these two great plants M. Loucheur went to M. Herriot, in Lyons, where he took over great new buildings which had been intended to serve as immense model slaughterhouses. Within two months these were in operation as munitions factories.

MAGIC WORK.

"An example of how quickly we were working at this time," said M. Loucheur to me, "may be found in the fact that the lapse of time between the departure of the machinery from the States and its employment in actual munitions production in France amounted to only thirty days. At about the time when the great Lyons plants began to operate a plant one-half as large was started near the suburbs of Paris."

"The working staff of these two munitions enterprises now totals more than fourteen thousand people, and they are the most efficient manufacturing concerns that ever have existed in my country."

"They manufacture everything in connection with projectiles. They not only make the shells, but they make the fuses to explode them, and they make a wide range of processes. The construction of the larger part of an explosive shell may be regarded as a rough if not a crude procedure, but in the fuse which must be attached to each projectile are twenty-two pieces of a delicacy so great that at the start we found it only through machinery which previously had been used in making matches."

"Then came the necessity, imposed upon us by our adversaries, of the manufacture of asphyxiating gas. Exactly sixty days elapsed between the time of their inception and the day of the completion of the first asphyxiating gas plants."

TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

SURVIVORS' TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES.

LONDON, March 30th. The British steamer *Almwick Castle* was torpedoed without warning on March 18th in the Atlantic, when 320 miles from land. The day previously she had rescued the crew of another torpedoed British ship. The passengers and crew of both vessels abandoned the *Almwick Castle* in five boats, one of which landed on the Spanish coast with twenty-nine survivors, including one stewardess and one child. Eight in this boat have died. The survivors are suffering from frost bite. Three other boats have been picked up during the week; one contained twenty-seven, another twenty-nine, and a third twenty survivors. There were five corpses. The remaining boat is not accounted for yet.

TORPEDOED WITH WARNING.

LONDON, March 31st. The Union Castle Company have announced that all on board the *Almwick Castle* left in six boats, not five. Those picked up were the second officer's boat, which landed on the 20th inst., the third officer's boat, which landed on the 23rd inst., the chief officer's boat, which landed in Spain on the 27th inst. Altogether eight passengers and 53 of the crew have so far been saved. Exclusive of the eight who died of exposure one was killed while being transferred from the steamer owing to the heavy weather. The Company announces that three of the *Almwick Castle's* boats are missing.

THE "TYNDAREUS."

LONDON, March 30th. Letters from soldiers who were aboard the transport *Tyndareus*, have been published. They dwell on the kindness of the inhabitants at Capetown.

NORWAY PROTESTS.

CHRISTIANIA, March 30th. The Government has again protested against the German blockade.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE REICHSTAG.

SPEECH BY THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, March 30th. Speaking in the Reichstag, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg referred to the forthcoming extraordinary session of the United States Congress, at which "the question of war and peace between us will be decided." He declared that Germany had never had the slightest intention to attack the United States, and does not desire war with America to-day. The renunciation of the repeated offer to the United States to abandon unrestricted submarine warfare was due to England's intensified blockade. Germany should not have to bear the burden of responsibility if America regarded that as a reason to declare war on Germany. Referring to Germany's attitude towards the recent events in Russia, he stated that the time-honoured friendship between two countries ended with the death of Alexander the Second. Tsar Nicholas drifted in the *Entente's* wake because the partisan war party disregarded the Kaiser's friendly advice in 1905, no longer to oppose the nation's justified wishes and reforms. If Russia had concentrated on internal reconstruction, there would have been no room for the restless policy of expansion which led to the war and such a halved of the old regime that no pity would be left for the downfallen house of rulers.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg emphatically denied that the Kaiser was desirous of abolishing Russia's hardly-won freedom or re-establishing Tsardom for the enslaved subjects. "We do not wish to meddle with Russian reconstruction, but only hope that Russia will become a bulwark of peace."

He asserted that China's rupture of relations was a result of outside pressure, and he was confident that the old friendship with China would be revived after the war, when Germany would recover her trade in East Asia.

He said warm thanks were due to General von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff for what had been accomplished on the Western front, and boasted of the success of submarine warfare.

He concluded by referring to internal questions, and declared that the speeches in the Reichstag had not convinced him that they could possibly be at the beginning of a reform in the Prussian franchise. It was a most serious matter to decide such a question while there were millions of men in the trenches.

AMSTERDAM, March 30th.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech was in reply to debate on Emergency Taxation, in which a number of speakers urged franchise reform; and demanded an official assurance that Germany would not attempt to restore Tsardom in Russia.

A Progressive, Herr Mueller, accused the Prussian Upper House of originating the new subordination because it feared electoral reform, and asserted that the King of Bavaria had emphatically pronounced in favour of universal franchise. The Reichstag adopted the taxes, but both Socialist parties voted against them, and a statement by Herr Bernstein emphasizing neutral hostility to Germany.

RUSSIAN DIET DISCUSSION.
The Upper House of the Prussian Diet discussed Electoral Reform simultaneously with the Reichstag.
General Kleist declared that reform of the franchise would simply lead to a Republic. He concluded by shouting "Hands off Old Prussia!"
Count Rooss said that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's panegyric in the Reichstag was quite uncalled for. The Reichstag had done its "damned duty" in voting the war credits. It was the Reichstag which needed reforming.

SOCIALISTS AND THE BUDGET.

LONDON, March 31st.

The fact that the whole of the Socialists in the Reichstag voted against the Budget has been variously commented upon. Some of the papers regard it as a manifestation of a new anti-war movement; others consider it was a prearranged move designed to delude the Russian Socialists into offering peace.

A telegram from Amsterdam supports this view, stating that Herr Bethmann-Hollweg prior to his speech consulted with the party leaders.

The comments of the German papers telegraphed by Reuter's agency at Amsterdam show that they are generally hostile to the Chancellor and that German domestic politics may become a factor in international affairs.

The *Vorwarts* says that the Chancellor still does not recognize the seriousness of the times, and is oblivious to the fact that domestic reform is now the main question in foreign politics, and declares that it is impossible for Germany to remain politically the most reactionary of all the belligerents.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

The *Berliner Tageblatt*, which is a moderate Liberal, declares that Herr Bethmann-Hollweg's policy of procrastination and promising is most regrettable. The *Vossische Zeitung* heads an article "Hastening Chancellor," and demands that the Government respect the conviction of the majority in the Reichstag.

It is noteworthy that the question of reform was raised during the debate on the foreign estimates. Even the National Liberals are hoping that the Crown will respect the tendency of the moment regarding the franchise.

Finally the Reichstag by 227 votes to 33 adopted the National Liberal motion appointing a committee of 23 members to examine constitutional questions, especially popular representation in the Reichstag and the latter's relation to the Government.

GERMAN COURTSHIP OF MEXICO.

LONDON, March 31st.

In the Reichstag, Herr Zimmermann, replying to the Socialist Herr Haase's criticism of the embitterment of the United States' relations stated that he had instructed the German Minister to Mexico to take steps to negotiate a Mexico-Japanese Alliance against the United States, but his instructions would only be effective if the United States declared war against Germany. General Carranza would not have learned of these instructions yet if the United States in an objectionable manner had not published them. The leakage of the information is being investigated. After complaining of the United States' hostile attitude, he proceeded to defend his endeavour to enlist the support of the nations who were notoriously antagonistic to the United States. When he thought of the Mexico-Japanese Alliance he was guided by the consideration that the German troops would have to fight a superior enemy force.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, March 31st.

The Cabinet had a final sitting before the special Congress to be held on the 2nd April. Various members submitted reports on the steps taken to prepare for war, showing that everything possible had been done to co-ordinate the country's resources.

THE LAST STRAW.

The general impression prevails that America is about to actively enter the war. Herr Bethmann-Hollweg's speech being the last straw.

GERMAN FEAR OF STARVATION.

PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, March 30th.

As evidencing the increasing strain and anxiety in Germany, the *Muenchener Post*, referring to the Allied blockade, says:—"The starvation war is entering the decisive stage. All Germans will realise the meaning of endurance before harvest-time."

SWEDISH CABINET.

STOCKHOLM, March 31st.

A new Cabinet has been formed by Senator Swartz. The Premier in a statement of his policy said that his first duty will be to continue the policy of impartial neutrality.

RUSSIA AND PEASANTRY.

PETROGRAD, March 31st.

The Republican Union peasant members of the Duma have issued a Manifesto to the peasantry which promises them the land they need will be granted by the new régime. "We throw down the idols of God's anointed rulers, under whose yoke we languished for hundreds of years. We will be ruled in the future not by the grace of God but by our commonwealth."

REIGN OF TERROR.

GALVESTON, March 31st.

There is a reign of terror at Milfields, Vera Cruz. It is reported that several were killed by revolutionaries, including two British subjects.

RECORD WHEAT PRICES.

NEW YORK, March 31st.

The highest wheat prices have been quoted at Chicago since 1864, nearly two dollars a bushel, due to sensational reports of damage through draught to the winter wheat in Nebraska and Kansas.

THE NEW RUSSIA.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION BY SOLDIERS.

PETROGRAD, March 30th.

During M. Tcheidze's speech there was a great demonstration by soldiers, who marched to the Duma carrying banners inscribed "Hurrah for the Republic!" "War to a finish!" "Down with William!" etc.

After M. Tcheidze's speech, M. Rodzianko addressed the troops, promising to defer to all decisions of the Constituent Assembly, including the distribution of the estates among the people if it so decided. The troops were most enthusiastic and shouldered M. Rodzianko into the Duma.

A deputation from the Black Sea troops and Fleet has arrived, and promises its support to the Government. The latter has appointed a committee to settle the affairs of Poland, pending the establishment of a Polish State.

It is announced that all the Government posts, including Ministerial appointments, will be open to women. The ex-Premier, M. Golitsin Goremykin, has been released.

ALLIED LABOUR GREETINGS.

LONDON, March 30th.

A deputation of Anglo-French Labourites will shortly proceed to Petrograd to greet the new Government.

THE NEW POLAND.

PETROGRAD, March 30th.

The Government has issued a proclamation to the effect that the Poles themselves will determine the form of their new Government at the Constituent Assembly, based on universal suffrage.

HOME POLITICS.

NEW MEMBER FOR OXFORD.

LONDON, March 30th.

Professor J. A. Marriott, Fellow, Lecturer, and Tutor in Modern History and Economics of Worcester College, Oxford, and Secretary to the Oxford University Extension Delegation since 1895, has been returned unopposed for Oxford City. [Professor Marriott contested the Rochdale Division in the Conservative interest in 1896. He has been a most voluminous writer on historical subjects, his latest work being "The Evolution of Prussia," in which he collaborated with C. G. Robertson.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY'S INFAMY.

LONDON, March 30th.

Reuter authoritatively announces that Great Britain, without further warning, will take "such measures as perhaps will bring home to the German Government some realisation of its infamy."

CALLING UP DISCHARGED MEN.

LONDON, March 30th.

In the House of Commons, on the Committee stage of the Medical Re-examination Bill, Mr. Forster, replying to objections to calling up discharged men, said that only a paramount necessity would have induced the Government to make such a proposal.

THE MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

LONDON, March 30th.

In the House of Commons, the Military Service Bill passed its second reading by 175 votes to 18.

Mr. Bonar Law promised that the men who had been discharged with a gratuity, but without a pension, on the grounds that their illness had not been occasioned or aggravated by the service, would be enabled to appeal to a special tribunal.

AUSTRALIA AND THE WAR.

APPEAL FOR RECRUITS.

MELBOURNE, March 30th.

Mr. Tudor, the leader of the Labour Opposition, in a speech, appealed for recruits.

PATRIOTIC NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, March 30th.

It is officially announced that New South Wales has contributed £2,004,929 sterling to various war funds, including £1,064,959 for foreign relief, besides quantities of provisions, clothing, etc. It has also contributed £36,230,000 to the Commonwealth War Loans.

OVERSEA BRITONS' GIFTS.

LONDON, March 30th.

The Patriotic League of Britons Overseas has received from 157 branches abroad over £100,000 sterling, the greater part of which has been handed to the Admiralty and War Office to provide seaplanes and aeroplanes. Considerable sums have also been given to various war charities, including £12,854 sterling to the Red Cross Society.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN SPAIN.

PROTEST AGAINST HIGH PRICES.

MADRID, March 30th.

The appeal to the people, called yesterday, referred to a Labour Party manifesto calling for a general strike at the first opportune moment, as a protest against the high prices. The Government has closed the Labour headquarters.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

LONDON, March 30th.

A deputation of suffrage societies and women workers has been received by Mr. Lloyd George, who said that the draft of the Electoral Reform Bill was already prepared. While the inclusion of women's franchise will be left to the vote in the House of Commons, a majority in the Government favoured the inclusion, and he did not doubt that it would be voted for by an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons.

GERMAN MAN-POWER AND INDUSTRY.

DRASTIC SCHEME OF CONTROL.

One of the most important features of the German schemes for economy of manpower is the proposal to reduce the number of concerns engaged in particular industries, and to force the remaining concerns into the closest possible connection. Details are now published of a far-reaching plan affecting the whole German boot industry, which seems to have been agreed upon by representatives of the trade and of the Government.

There are at present about 1,400 or 1,500 boot factories in Germany. Only about 200 are to remain in working for the supply of the civil population, while a further number of factories—the number is not published—are to satisfy the requirements of the military authorities. The details of the scheme are particularly interesting, as the plan will doubtless be applied to other industries if the experiment is regarded as successful.

The organization is based upon the division of Germany into a fixed number of districts and the determination of the number of factories which shall continue work in each district. The factories will deliver all their goods at cost price to distributing centres established in each district. The distributing centres will deliver the goods to the retail trade, with the addition of a 6 per cent. profit on cost price, and with a further addition of not more than 5 per cent., which will be applied to the compensation of factories which are closed down in order that they may meet their obligations on account of rent, mortgages, and so on. Grants will also be made to factories which continue working but cannot pay their way on account of the reduction of production.

From the total profits of each district 10 per cent. will be deducted to form a fund for the compensation of districts which are worse off, owing to the diversity of conditions of production, than other districts. The remainder of the profits in each district will be distributed to the factories on the basis of the turnover shown in their books for the period from July 1st, 1913, to July 1st, 1914. It is explained that the distribution of the goods to the retail trade must be conducted by special organizations established for the purpose, in order that the factories which continue working may not gain any advantage by retaining direct relations with their customers.

It appears that the next industries to be affected will also be branches of the clothing industry, to which the German authorities evidently look as a promising source of labour which can be set free for "auxiliary service."

THE SHIPBUILDING SUBSIDIES.

The *Vorwarts* publishes an interesting note on the Bill which is about to be presented to the Reichstag for the grant of large credits to the German shipping companies. It observes that the owners of almost all German shipping shares, and especially the Hamburg-America Line and North-German Lloyd shareholders, have had two years without dividends, and proceeds:

The credits are not, of course, granted in order that the companies may pay dividends during the war. The thin years, therefore, are not yet past. But the reconstruction of our mercantile marine is a comfort for the shareholders, as also which is much more important—an absolute necessity for the economic system of the German Empire. The credits will, of course, have to be redeemed with interest as soon as the companies are in a position to do it, and so their dividends cannot for a long time to come rise beyond a moderate level. It is also an admirable opportunity for the Empire to employ for the general good the influence which it acquires by the granting of credits, and to exclude monopolist tendencies, which, perhaps, are the motive for the acquisition of the shipping shares by this or that great industrialist. The granting of the credits, which doubtless was well-known to interested circles, is the explanation of the relatively firm tone of shipping shares during the present political crisis.

VON BERNSTORFF.

A STRIKING INTERVIEW WITH GERMAN MINISTER.

Pearson's Magazine publishes a remarkable interview with Count von Bernstorff. The latter said:—"My Government told me not to admit that the sinking of the *Lusitania* was illegal. President Wilson insisted that it was illegal and I left the White House feeling that war was inevitable; but on returning I begged Dr. Wilson, as man to man, not to give up the position of arbiter between the warring nations."

Von Bernstorff himself did not approve of the morality of sinking the *Lusitania*, and the announcement of intensified submarine warfare was a blow to him, as he felt that the work of years had been ruined, and by Germany.

When the count was asked as to his plans, the countess interjected: "I want him chosen for Paris for the superhuman task of winning back French friendship."

The interviewer: "Why not give back the French provinces of Alsace-Lorraine?"
Von Bernstorff: "The German people will never give them up. We are victors, and that is out of the question."

Continuing, he said:—"I was born in the London fog. The country life in England is simply perfect."

The interviewer asked his views on the religion and future of humanity, and von Bernstorff replied:—"I know this world, and I do not trouble about any other. Frankly, I dislike churches, and I doubt whether they have an influence for good. A man is a fool who denies himself any good thing in this life."

Von Bernstorff described President Wilson as a "rare combination of sensitive conscience, with great strength."

The interviewer asked: "Von Bernstorff will tell the Kaiser the truth, but will he be in time to prevent the irreparable?"

DRINK "CASCADE" BEER.

There was a young man of Wanchai.

Who remarked "When my throttle is dry

Cascade is the tap

I am anxious to lap,

It's the finest that money can buy."

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PAUL DUFALT

Assisted by

PAULINE BINDLEY, Soprano.

ERNEST EMPSON, Pianist.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME:

Piano Solo... POLONAISE A MINOR	Chopin
Aria... CARO NOME (RIGOLETTO)	ERNEST EMPSON.
Aria... CELESTE AIDA (AIDA)	Miss PAULINE BINDLEY
Songs... (a) DOWN IN THE FOREST	PAUL DUFALT.
(b) FAIRY FIDELITY	Ronald Brewer
Duet... from ROMEO AND JULIET	Miss PAULINE BINDLEY.
Miss BINDLEY and Mr. DUFALT.	Geonod
Piano Solo... (a) TO THE SPRING	Grieg
(b) HARK, HARK, THE LARK	Schubert-Liszt
Songs... (a) BOAT SONG	ERNEST EMPSON.
(b) AU PAYS	Ware
(c) LORENAINE	Holmes
Songs... (a) THE LASS WITH THE DELICATE AIR	Arne
(b) THE BIRTH OF MORN...	Leon
(c) SPRING'S AWAKENING	Sanderson
Songs... (a) A SPIRIT FLOWER	Miss PAULINE BINDLEY.
(b) LE SAISU	Tipton
(c) HOW'S MY BOY...	Massey
PAUL DUFALT.	Homer

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 1st at Noon - No return on Japan or Indo-China. Pressure changes are small and the general distribution does not differ materially from that outlined yesterday.

Moderate to fresh monsoon will continue to prevail over the north part of the Chi Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 2.42 inches, against an average of 6.23 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

Dispersed

Hongkong to Gap Rock (East wind, fresh; fair).

Formosa Channel (N.E. wind, fresh).

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamma (No. 1).

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan (No. 1).

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Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Passengers will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

